

**BUILDING STANDARDS COMMISSION**

2525 Natomas Park Drive, Suite 130  
Sacramento, California 95833-2936  
(916) 263-0916 FAX (916) 263-0959



March 11, 2014

Kay Vinson  
City Clerk  
City of Canyon Lake  
31516 Railroad Canyon Road  
Canyon Lake, CA 92587

RE: Ordinance #149 and #150

Dear Ms. Vinson:

This letter is to advise you of our determination regarding the referenced ordinance with express findings received from your agency on February 26, 2014.

Our review finds the submittal to contain two ordinances modifying provisions of the 2013 California Building Standards Code in Title 24, California Code of Regulations (code), and express findings complying with Health and Safety Code §§17958.7 and 18941.5. The code modifications are accepted for filing and are enforceable. This letter attests only to the satisfaction of the cited law for filing of local code amendment supported by an express finding with the Commission. The Commission is not authorized by law to evaluate the merit of the code modification or the express finding.

Local modifications to the code are specific to a particular edition of the code. They must be readopted and filed with the Commission in order to remain in effect when the next triennial edition of the code is published.

On a related matter, should your city receive and ratify Fire Protection District ordinances making modifications to the code, be advised that Health and Safety Code §13869.7(c) requires such ratified ordinances and express findings to be filed with the Department of Housing and Community Development, Division of Codes and Standards, State Housing Law Program, rather than this Commission. Also, ordinances making modifications to the energy efficiency standards of the code may require approval from the California Energy Commission pursuant to Public Resources Code §25402.1(h)(2).

If you have any questions or need any further information, you may contact me at (916) 263-0916.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, reading "Enrique M. Rodriguez", is positioned above the printed name.

Enrique M. Rodriguez  
Associate Construction Analyst

cc: Chron  
Local Filings

**O'Brien, Laurie@DGS**

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**From:** Kay Vinson <kvinson@cityofcanyonlake.com>  
**Sent:** Wednesday, February 26, 2014 4:37 PM  
**To:** OrdinanceFilings@DGS  
**Cc:** Brandes, Walt@CALFIRE; Deborah Harrington; Frater, James@CALFIRE  
**Subject:** Code Adoptions - City of Canyon Lake  
**Attachments:** Ordinance No. 150-Adopting 2013 CA Fir Code, repealing Ord. No. 136.PDF; Ordinance No. 149-Repealing Readopting Revised Sections 8.02-8.23 of Title 8.PDF

California Building Standards Commission:

Please find attached the following:

1. City of Canyon Lake Ordinance No. 149, adopting the 2013 Editions of the California Codes. It was adopted on January 8, 2014 and became effective February 7, 2014.
2. City of Canyon Lake Ordinance No. 150, adopting the 2013 California Fire Code. It was adopted on February 5, 2014 and will become effective on March 7, 2014.

If anything else is needed or hard copies are desired, please let me know.

Thanks,

A. Kay Vinson, MMC  
Interim City Clerk  
City of Canyon Lake  
31516 Railroad Canyon Road  
Canyon Lake, CA 92587  
(951) 244-2955 ext. 204  
[kvinson@cityofcanyonlake.com](mailto:kvinson@cityofcanyonlake.com)

## ORDINANCE NO. 149

**AN ORDINANCE OF THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF CANYON LAKE CALIFORNIA, REPEALING AND READOPTING REVISED SECTIONS 8.02 through 8.23 OF TITLE 8 OF THE CANYON LAKE MUNICIPAL CODE TO ADOPT THE 2013 EDITIONS OF THE CALIFORNIA CODES (INCLUDING BUT NOT LIMITED TO THE GREEN BUILDING CODE) AND RELATED MODEL CODES WITH APPENDICES AND AMENDMENTS THERETO**

THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF CANYON LAKE DOES HEREBY ORDAIN AS FOLLOWS:

Section 1. Chapters 8.02 through 8.23 of the Canyon Lake Municipal Code are repealed in their entirety and readopted to read as follows.

### Chapter 8.02 Adoption of California Model Codes

#### Section

8.02.010 Construction Codes Adopted  
8.02.020 Exceptions

#### **8.02.010 Construction Codes Adopted.**

For the purpose of prescribing regulations for erecting, construction, enlargement, alteration, repair, improving, removal, conversion, demolition, occupancy, equipment use, height, and area of buildings and structures, the following construction codes subject to the modifications set forth in this Chapter, are hereby adopted: the California Building Code, 2013 Edition, including Chapter 1 Division II, based on the 2012 International Building Code as published by the International Code Council; the California Residential Code, 2013 Edition, based on the 2012 International Residential Code as published by the International Code Council; the California Green Building Standards Code, 2013 Edition; the California Plumbing Code, 2013 Edition, based on the 2012 Uniform Plumbing Code as published by the International Association of Plumbing and Mechanical Officials; the California Mechanical Code, 2013 Edition, based on the 2012 Uniform Mechanical Code as published by the International Association of Plumbing and Mechanical Officials; the California Electrical Code, 2013 Edition, based on the 2011 National Electrical Code as published by the National Fire Protection Association; *the International Property Maintenance Code, 2012 Edition, as published by the International Code Council; the Uniform Code For The Abatement of Dangerous Buildings, 1997 Edition, as published by the International Code Council.*


The provisions of these Construction Codes as amended by this chapter shall constitute the Building Regulations of the City of Canyon Lake. Where the California Code of Regulations and State Building Standards Code of Regulations differ from any sections of the Construction Codes, State regulations shall prevail over the Construction Codes.

#### **8.02.020 Exceptions**

Exemptions from permit requirements of this Code shall not be deemed to grant authorization for any work to be done in any manner in violation of the provisions of this Code or any other laws or ordinances of this jurisdiction. A permit shall not be required for masonry or concrete fences or retaining walls not over three feet high.

Section 2. Effective Date. This ordinance shall take effect 30 days from the date of its adoption.

PASSED, APPROVED and ADOPTED this 8th day of January, 2014.


  
Mayor

ATTEST:

  
Interim City Clerk

I, A. Kay Vinson, Interim City Clerk of the Canyon Lake, do hereby certify that the foregoing Ordinance No. 149 was first read on December 4, 2013 and duly adopted by the City Council of the City of Canyon Lake at a regular meeting held on the 8th day of January, 2014, by the following roll call vote:

AYES: Councilmember Craton, Mayor Pro Tem Brown and Mayor Bonner  
NOES: None  
ABSENT: Councilmembers Ehrenkranz and Horton  
ABSTAIN: None

  
Interim City Clerk

ORDINANCE NO. 149

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THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF CANYON LAKE DOES HEREBY ORDAIN AS FOLLOWS:

Section 1. Chapters 8.02 through 8.23 of the Canyon Lake Municipal Code are repealed in their entirety and readopted to read as follows.

Chapter 8.02  
Adoption of California Model Codes

Section

8.02.010 Construction Codes Adop  
8.02.020 Exceptions

**8.02.010 Construction Coc**

For the purpose of prescribing reg alteration, repair, improving, removal, α and area of buildings and structures, the set forth in this Chapter, are hereby adopt Chapter 1 Division II, based on the International Code Council; the Califor International Residential Code as publish Building Standards Code, 2013 Edition; 2012 Uniform Plumbing Code as publi Mechanical Officials; the California Mec Mechanical Code as published by the Officials; the California Electrical Code, as published by the National Fire Protec Code, 2012 Edition, as published by the Abatement of Dangerous Buildings, 1997

The provisions of these Construction Building Regulations of the City of Cany State Building Standards Code of Regul State regulations shall prevail over the Cc

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AYES: Councilmember Craton, Mayor Pro Tem Brown and Mayor Bonner  
NOES: None  
ABSENT: Councilmembers Ehrenkranz and Horton  
ABSTAIN: None

  
Interi

ORDINANCE NO. 150

AN ORDINANCE OF THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF  
CANYON LAKE ADOPTING THE 2013 CALIFORNIA FIRE CODE  
AS AMENDED AS CHAPTER 8.12 OF THE CANYON LAKE  
MUNICIPAL CODE AND REPEALING ORDINANCE NO. 136

The City Council of the City of Canyon Lake does ordain as follows:

Section 1. FINDINGS. The City Council finds as follows:

A. Every three years the State of California adopts a new California Fire Code, as part of the California Building Standards Code, which becomes effective 180 days after publication by the California Building Standards Commission.

B. That Code has been published and adopted, as amended, by the California Building Standards Commission into the California Code of Regulations as Title 24, Part 9, entitled the California Fire Code.

C. Under State law, the City of Canyon Lake may establish more restrictive standards reasonably necessary to provide fire protection for life and property because of local climatic, geological or topographical conditions.

D. The City of Canyon Lake may establish more restrictive standards reasonably necessary to provide fire protection for life and property because of local climatic, geological or topographical conditions.

1. Climatic Conditions:

a. Riverside County and the City of Canyon Lake is located in Southern California and covers a vast and varied geographic area. The base climate in western Riverside County consists of semi-arid Mediterranean weather patterns. Areas outside of the mountain terrain annually experience extended periods of high temperatures with little or no precipitation. Hot, dry winds, which may reach speeds of 70 M.P.H. or greater, are common to the area. Examples are: Santa Ana/ Foehn winds, afternoon surface-heating generated winds, and prevailing desert winds.

These climatic conditions cause extreme drying of vegetation and common building materials. Frequent periods of drought and low humidity add to the fire danger. This predisposes the area to large destructive fires (conflagration) which necessitates rapid identification, locating and extinguishment of all fires in the smallest stage possible. In addition to directly damaging or destroying buildings, these fires are also prone to disrupt utility services throughout the County. Obstacles generated by a

strong wind, such as fallen trees, street lights and utility poles, will greatly impact the response time to reach an incident scene. During these winds, the inability to use aerial type firefighting apparatus would further decrease our ability to stop fires in large buildings and place rescue personnel at increased risk of injury.

b. Although Riverside County and the City of Canyon Lake occasionally experiences periods of significant drought, this area can also experience periods of substantial rainfall. When experiencing heavy rain, or rain over a period of days or weeks, this area is subject to flooding. Runoff from rain drains either naturally into rivers, washes, and creeks or into flood control facilities. Flash flooding is typically associated with short duration, high intensity precipitation events often associated with summer thunderstorms. Such events can occur even during a drought.

c. Water demand in southern California far exceeds the quantity supplied by natural precipitation; and although the population continues to grow, the already-taxed water supply does not. California is projected to increase in population by nearly 10 million over the next quarter of a century with 50 percent of that growth centered in Southern California. Due to storage capacities and consumption, and a limited amount of rainfall, future water allocation is not fully dependable. This necessitates the need for additional and on-site fire protection features. It would also leave tall buildings vulnerable to uncontrolled fires due to a lack of available water and an inability to pump sufficient quantities of available water to floors in a fire.

d. These dry climatic conditions and winds contribute to the rapid spread of even small fires originating in high-density housing or vegetation. These fires spread very quickly and create a need for increased levels of fire protection. The added protection of fire sprinkler systems and other fire protection features such as identification and notification will supplement normal fire department response by providing immediate protection for the building occupants and by containing and controlling the fire spread to the area of origin. Fire sprinkler systems will also reduce the use of water for firefighting by as much as 50 to 75 percent.

## 2. Topographical conditions

a. Natural: The topographical conditions of Riverside County varies from three hundred (300) feet below sea-level, flat desert communities, to mountains over ten thousand (10,000) feet in Alpine-like areas of the San Bernardino Mountain Range. In between these areas, developable slopes of 25 percent and greater generally occur throughout the foothills. Riverside County extends from Orange County to the State of Arizona and is mixed with congested urban areas, rural lands and wild lands. A large number of sensitive habitats for various animal species and vegetation consist within



large open space areas between major urban centers that impact building and structure location, which impedes emergency access and response. This variety in regions contributes to an increased emergency response time, which necessitates cooperation between local agencies.

b. Traffic and circulation congestion is an artificially created, obstructive topographical condition, which is common throughout Riverside County.

c. These topographical conditions combine to create a situation, which places fire department response time to fire occurrences at risk, and makes it necessary to provide automatic on-site fire-extinguishing systems and other protection measures to protect occupants and property.

### 3. Geological Conditions

Located within Riverside County are several known active and potentially active earthquake faults, including the San Andreas, San Jacinto, and Elsinore Fault. In the event of an earthquake, the location of the epicenter as well as the time of day and season of the year would have a profound effect on the number of deaths and casualties, as well as property damage.

The major form of direct damage from most earthquakes is damage to construction. Bridges are particularly vulnerable to collapse, and dam failure may generate major downstream flooding. Buildings vary in susceptibility, dependent upon construction and the types of soils on which they are built. Earthquakes destroy power and telephone lines; gas, sewer, or water mains; which, in turn, may set off fires and/or hinder firefighting or rescue efforts. The hazard of earthquakes varies from place to place, dependent upon the regional and local geology. Ground shaking may occur in areas 65 miles or more from the epicenter (the point on the ground surface above the focus). Ground shaking can change the mechanical properties of some fine grained, saturated soils, where upon they liquefy and act as a fluid (liquefaction).

a. Previous earthquakes in southern California have been accompanied by disruption of traffic flow and fires. A severe seismic event has the potential to negatively impact any rescue or fire suppression activities because it is likely to create obstacles similar to those indicated under the high wind section above. With the probability of strong aftershocks there exists a need to provide increased protection for anyone on upper floors of buildings.

b. Road circulation features located throughout the County also make amendments reasonably necessary. Located through the County are major roadways, highways and flood control channels that create barriers and slow response times. Hills, slopes, street and storm drain design accompanies with

City of Canyon Lake  
Ordinance No. 150

occasional heavy rainfall, causes roadway flooding and landslides and at times may make an emergency access route impassable. There are areas in Riverside County that naturally have extended emergency response times that exceed the 5 minute goal.

California Health and Safety Code Section 17958.7 requires that the modification or change be expressly marked and identified as to which each finding refers. Therefore the City Council finds that the following table sets forth the 2013 California Fire Code sections that have been modified and the associated local climatic, geological and/or topographical conditions described above supporting the modification.

Code Section	Findings 1, 2, 3
103.4.2	Administrative
104.3.2	Administrative
104.12	Administrative
109.4	Administrative
202	Administrative
308.1.6.3	1 & 3
404.2	Administrative
503.1.1	1, 2 & 3
503.2.2	1, 2 & 3
503.3	1, 2 & 3
503.7	1, 2 & 3
504.1	1, 2 & 3
507.5.5	1, 2 & 3
507.5.7	1, 2 & 3
507.5.8	1, 2 & 3
508.1	1, 2 & 3
606.10.1.2	2 & 3
903.2	1, 2 & 3
903.3.5.3	Admin + 1 & 2
3204.2.1	Admin + 1, 2 & 3
4904.3	Administrative
B105.2	Admin + 1, 2 & 3
C102.1	Admin + 1, 2 & 3
App. Ch. D	Administrative
App. Ch. I	Administrative
App. Ch. J	Administrative
App. Ch. K	Administrative

E. The additional requirements included herein are necessary to properly protect the health, safety and welfare of the residents and workers of Riverside County.

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F. Revenue shortages make it difficult to locate additional fire stations and provide staffing sufficient to control fires in single and multi-story retail, commercial and industrial buildings, making enhanced built in protection necessary.

G. The purpose of this ordinance is to adopt the 2013 California Fire Code, California Code of Regulations, Title 24, Part 9, as amended, to govern the safeguarding of life and property from fire, explosion hazards and hazardous conditions and to regulate the issuance of permits and collection of fees.

H. This ordinance is adopted pursuant to Health and Safety Code Sections 17958 and 17958.7 which allow city and county adoption of modifications or changes to the California Fire Code that are reasonably necessary because of local climatic, geological and topographical conditions.

I. Notwithstanding the provisions of this ordinance, the City of Canyon Lake reserves the right to determine the extent and level of its fire services.

Section 2. Chapter 8.12 of the Canyon Lake Municipal Code is repealed in its entirety and readopted to read as follows:

Chapter 8.12  
Adoption of California Fire Code, as amended

Section	
8.12.010	Definitions
8.12.020	Department of Fire Prevention
8.12.030	General Authority and Responsibilities
8.12.040	Violation Penalties
8.12.050	Sky Lanterns or Similar Devices
8.12.060	Fire Safety and Evacuation Plans
8.12.070	Fire Apparatus Access Roads
8.12.080	Access to Building Openings and Roofs
8.12.090	Fire Protection Water Supplies
8.12.100	Fire Command Center
8.12.110	Mechanical Refrigeration
8.12.120	Automatic Sprinkler Systems
8.12.130	Designation of High-Piled Storage Areas
8.12.140	Fire Hazard Severity Zones
8.12.150	Appendices to California Fire Code
8.12.160	Violation and Penalties

8.12.010 DEFINITIONS.

Section 202 of the California Fire Code is amended to add the following definitions:

City Council: The City Council of the City of Canyon Lake.

Building Official. City Building and Safety Director or his designee(s).

California Fire Code. The 2013 Fire Code part of the California Building Standard Code, also known as California Code of Regulations, Title 24, Part 9.

California Residential Code. California Code of Regulations, Title 24, Part 2.5.

Fire Chief. The Fire Chief of Canyon Lake as determined by the City or the Fire Chief's designee.

Fire Dept. The City or County Fire Dept. under its contract with the City, as applicable.

Fire Protection Engineer. A professional engineer with the education and experience to understand the engineering problems related to safeguarding life and property from fire and fire-related hazards, to identify, evaluate, correct or prevent present or potential fire and fire related panic hazards in buildings, groups of buildings, or communities, and to recommend the arrangement and use of fire resistant building materials and fire detection and extinguishing systems, devices, and apparatus in order to protect life and property.

Hazardous Fire Area. Private or public land not designated as state or local fire hazard severity zone (FHSZ) Which is covered with grass, grain, brush or forest and situated in a location that makes suppression difficult resulting in great damage. Such areas are designated on Hazardous Fire Area maps filed with-the office of the Fire Chief.

SKY LANTERN. An airborne lantern typically made of paper, Mylar, or other lightweight material with a wood, plastic, or metal frame containing a candle, fuel cell, or other heat source that provides buoyancy.

#### 8.12.020 DEPARTMENT OF FIRE PREVENTION.

A new Section 103.4.2 is added to Section 103.4 of the California Fire Code to read as follows:

103.4.2 Cost Recovery. Fire suppression, investigation, rescue or emergency medical costs are recoverable in accordance with Health and Safety Code Sections 13009 and 13009.1, as amended. Additionally, any person who negligently, intentionally or in violation of law causes an emergency response, including, but not limited to, a traffic accident, spill of toxic or flammable fluids or chemicals is liable for the costs of securing such emergency, including those costs pursuant to Government Code Section 53150, et seq, as amended. Any expense incurred by the Riverside County Fire Department under its contract with the City or with the City itself for securing such emergency shall constitute a debt of such person and shall be collectable by Riverside County or the City in the same manner as in the case of an obligation under contract, express or implied.

8.12.030 GENERAL AUTHORITY AND RESPONSIBILITIES.

- a) A new Section 104.2.1 is added to Section 104.2 of the California Fire Code to read as follows:

104.2.1 Fees. Fees for services and permits shall be as set forth in a resolution adopted by the City Council.

- b) A new Section 104.3.2 is added to Section 104.3 of the California Fire Code to read as follows:

104.3.2. Authority of the Fire Chief and Fire Department.

1. The Fire Chief is authorized and directed to enforce all applicable State fire laws and provisions of this Chapter and to perform such duties as directed by the City Council or their designees.
2. The Fire Chief is authorized to administer, interpret and enforce the provisions of this Chapter. The persons identified in 3, below are authorized to enforce ordinances of the City pertaining to the following:

The prevention of fires.

The suppression or extinguishment of dangerous or hazardous fires.

The storage, use and handling of hazardous materials.

The installation and maintenance of automatic, manual and other private fire alarm systems and fire extinguishing equipment.

The maintenance and regulation of fire escapes.

The maintenance of fire protection and the elimination of fire hazards on land, in buildings, structures and other property, including those under construction.

The maintenance of means of egress.

The investigation of the cause, origin and circumstances of fire and unauthorized releases of hazardous materials.

3. The following persons are hereby authorized to interpret and enforce the provisions of this Chapter and to make arrests and issue citations (including but not limited to administrative citations) as authorized by law:

The Unit Chief, Peace Officers and Public Officers of the California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection.

The Fire Chief, Peace Officers and Public Officers of the Riverside County Fire Department.

The Riverside County Sheriff and any deputy sheriff.

The Police Chief and any Police Officer of the City.

Officers of the California Highway Patrol.

City Code Enforcement Officers.

Nothing in this Chapter shall be construed to remove the ultimate authority of the City Council of the City to determine the extent and level of fire services.

4. A new Section 104.12 is added to Section 104 of the California Fire Code to read as follows:

104.12 Authority of the Fire. Chief. Except upon National Forest Land, the Fire Chief is authorized to determine and announce the closure of any hazardous fire area or portion thereof within the City. Any closure by the Fire Chief for a period of more than fifteen (15) calendar days must be approved by the Board of Supervisors and/or City Council, whichever has jurisdiction, within fifteen (15) calendar days of the Fire Chief's original order of closure. Upon such closure, no person shall go in or be upon any hazardous fire area, except upon the public roadways and inhabited areas. During such closure, the Fire Chief shall erect and maintain at all entrances to the closed area sufficient signs giving notice of closure. This section shall not prohibit residents or owners of private property within any closed area, or their invitees, from going in or being upon their lands. This section shall not apply to any entry, in the course of duty, by a peace officer, duly authorized public officer or fire department personnel.

#### 8.12.040 VIOLATION PENALTIES.

Section 109.4 of the California Fire Code is not adopted.

#### 8.12.050 SKY LANTERNS OR SIMILAR DEVICES.

Section 308.1.6 of the California Fire Code is amended to add the following new section:

Section 308.1.6.3 Sky Lanterns or similar devices. The ignition and/or launching of a Sky Lantern or similar device is prohibited.

Exception: Upon approval of the fire code official, sky lanterns may be used as necessary for religious or cultural ceremonies providing that adequate safeguards have been taken as approved by the fire code official. Sky Lanterns must be tethered in a safe manner to prevent them from leaving the area and must be constantly attended until extinguished.

**8.12.060 FIRE SAFETY AND EVACUATION PLANS.**

Section 404.2 of the California Fire Code is amended to add the following:

15. Windowless buildings having an occupant load of fifty (50) or more.

**8.12.070 FIRE APPARATUS ACCESS ROADS.**

Section 503 of the California Fire Code is adopted in its entirety with the following amendments:

- a) Section 503.1.1 of the California Fire Code is amended to add the following exception:

Exception. Where approved by the fire code official, fire apparatus access roads shall be permitted to be exempted or modified for solar photovoltaic power generation facilities.

- b) Section 503.2.2 of the California Fire Code is hereby amended to read as follows: 503.2.2 Authority. The fire code official shall be the only authority authorized to designate fire apparatus access roads, fire lanes and modify the minimum fire lane access widths for fire or rescue operations.

- c) Section 503.3 of the California Fire Code is deleted in its entirety and replaced with the following:

503.3 Marking. Fire apparatus access roads, where required, shall be identified by curbs painted red on both the top and face along the entire length of the fire apparatus access road. Where no curb exists or a rolled curb is installed, a six (6) inch wide red strip shall be applied the full length of the fire apparatus access road or approved posted signs shall be installed in accordance with the Riverside County Fire Department Standards.

Exception: On school grounds this requirement shall be implemented as approved by the Fire Chief.

- d) A new Section 503.7 is added to Section 503 of the California Fire Code to read as follows:

503.7 Loading areas and passenger drop-off areas. On private properties, where fire apparatus access roads are utilized for loading or unloading or utilized for passenger

drop-off or pick-up, an additional eight (8) feet of width shall be added to the minimum required width for the fire apparatus access road.

#### 8.12.080 ACCESS TO BUILDING OPENINGS AND ROOFS

Section 504.1 of the California Fire Code is amended to add the following language to the end of the first paragraph:

Where ground ladder access is the only means to reach the highest point on the building, the finished grade on all exterior sides of buildings shall be flat and free of any obstructions that would interfere with ground ladder placement, or as approved by the Fire Code Official. This distance from the building to finished grade shall be determined by the Fire Chief.

#### 8.12.090 FIRE PROTECTION WATER SUPPLIES

- a. Section 507.5.5 of the California Fire Code is amended to add the following language:

507.5.5 Clear Space Around Hydrants. A 3-foot (914 mm) clear space shall be maintained around the circumference of fire hydrants, Fire Department connections, exterior fire protection system control valves, or any other exterior fire protection system component that may require immediate access, except as otherwise required or approved.

- b. A new Section 507.5.7 is added to Section 507 of the California Fire Code to read as follows:

507.5.7 Fire hydrant size and outlets. Fire hydrant size and outlets shall be required as determined by the fire code official.

1. Residential Standard—one (1) four (4) inch outlet, and one (1) two and one half (2 ½) inch outlet.
2. Super Hydrant Standard—one (1) four (4) inch outlet, and two (2) two and one half (2 ½) inch outlet.
3. Super Hydrant Enhanced—two (2) four (4) inch outlet, and one (1) two and one half (2 ½) inch outlet.

- c. A new Section 507.5.8 is added to Section 507 of the California Fire Code to read as follows:

507.5.8 Fire hydrant street marker. Fire hydrant locations shall be visually indicated in accordance with Riverside County Fire Department Std. 06-11. Any hydrant marker damaged or removed during the course of street construction or repair shall be immediately replaced by the contractor, developer, or person responsible for the removal or damage.



#### 8.12.100 FIRE COMMAND CENTER

- a. Section 508.1 of the California Fire Code is amended as follows:

Where required by other sections of this code and in all buildings classified as high-rise buildings by the California Building Code, and buildings greater than 300,000 square feet in area, and Group I-2 occupancies having occupied floors located more than 75 feet above the lowest level of fire department vehicle access, a fire command center for fire department operations shall be provided and shall comply with Sections 508.1 through 508.1.5.

- b. Section 508.1.3 of the California Fire Code is amended to add the following Exception as follows:

Exception: When solely required due to building area greater than 300,000 square feet, the fire command center shall be a minimum of 96 square feet (9 m<sup>2</sup>) with a minimum dimension of 8 feet (2438 mm)

- c. Section 508.1.5 of the California Fire Code is amended to add the following Exception as follows:

Exception: When solely required due to building area greater than 300,000 square feet, the fire command center shall comply with NFPA 72 and contain features 5, 8, 10, 12, 13 & 14. All other features shall be provided only when the building contains the respective system/functionality.

#### 8.12.110 MECHANICAL REFRIGERATION.

Section 606.10.1.2 of the California Fire Code is amended to read as follows:

606.10.1.2 Manual operation. When required by the fire code official, automatic crossover valves shall be capable of manual operation. *The manual valves shall be located in an approved location immediately outside of the machinery room, in a secure metal box or equivalent and marked as Emergency Controls.*

#### 8.12.120 AUTOMATIC SPRINKLER SYSTEMS.

- a) Section 903.2 of the California Fire Code is deleted in its entirety and replaced with the following: "903.2 Where required. In all new buildings and structures which are 3,600 square feet or greater an approved automatic sprinkler system shall be provided regardless of occupancy classification. Where the California Fire Code is requiring more restrictive requirements in Sections 903.2.1, 903.2.1.1, 903.2.1.2, 903.2.1.3, 903.2.1.4, 903.2.1.5, 903.2.2, 903.2.3, 903.2.4, 903.2.5, 903.2.5.2, 903.2.6, 903.2.7, 903.2.8, 903.2.9, 903.2.10, 903.2.11.6, 903.2.16, 903.2.18, the more

restrictive requirement shall take precedence. The following exceptions in the California Fire Code shall not be allowed:

Exception in Section 903.2.3  
Exception in Section 903.2.6.  
Exception in Section 903.2.11.3

- b) Exception in Section 903.2.11.1. One and two-family dwellings shall have an automatic fire sprinkler system regardless of square footage in accordance with the California Residential Code. Fire sprinkler systems shall be installed in all mobile homes, manufactured homes and multifamily manufactured homes manufactured after April 30, 2011 with two dwelling units in accordance with Title 25 of the California Code of Regulations.”
- c) Section 903.3.5.3 of the California Fire Code is added as follows:  
  
903.3.5.3 Hydraulically calculated systems. The design of hydraulically calculated fire sprinkler systems shall not exceed 90% of the water supply capacity.

#### 8.12.130 DESIGNATION OF HIGH-PILED STORAGE AREAS.

A new Section is added to Section 3204.2 of the California Fire Code to read as follows:

3204.2.1 Minimum requirements for client leased or occupant owned warehouses. Designs of an automatic sprinkler system for client leased or occupant owned buildings containing high pile storage shall be based on the requirements of NFPA 13. The responsible fire protection engineer shall perform a survey of the building to determine commodity classification, storage configuration, building height and other information related to the development of an appropriate sprinkler system design. The fire protection engineer shall also make reasonable efforts to meet with the building owner or operator to understand seasonal or customer related fluctuations to the stored commodities, storage height, and configuration. The sprinkler design shall be based on the most demanding requirements determined through the onsite survey and discussions with the building owner or operator. The technical report shall describe the basis for determining the commodity and sprinkler design selection, how the commodities will be isolated or separated, and include referenced design document(s), including NFPA 13 or the current applicable factory mutual data sheets. If a specific fire test is used as the basis of design, a copy of the fire test report shall be provided at the time of plan review.

#### 8.12.140 FIRE HAZARD SEVERITY ZONES.

A new Section is added to Section 4904 of the California Fire Code to read as follows:

4904.3 High Fire Hazard Severity Zone Maps. In accordance with Government Code Sections 51175 through 51189, Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zones are designated as

shown on a map titled Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zones, dated April 8, 2010 and retained on file at the office of the Fire Chief and supersedes other maps previously adopted by Riverside County designating high fire hazard areas.

**8.12.150 APPENDICES TO CALIFORNIA FIRE CODE.**

The appendices to the California Fire Code are adopted in their entirety except as to the following:

a) Appendix B.

Exception 1 of Section B105.2 is amended to read as follows:

Exception 1: A reduction in required fire-flow of up to 50 percent, as approved, is allowed when the building is provided with an approved automatic sprinkler system installed in accordance with Section 903.3.1.1 or 903.3.1.2. The resulting fire-flow shall not be less than 1,500 gallons per minute (5678 L/min) for the prescribed duration as specified in Table B105.1.

b) Appendix C.

Section C102.1 Fire hydrant locations is amended to read as follows:

Fire hydrants shall be provided at street intersections and along required fire apparatus access roads and adjacent public streets.

c) Appendix D. Appendix D shall not be adopted.

d). Appendix I. Appendix I shall not be adopted.

e). Appendix J. Appendix J shall not be adopted.

f) Appendix K. Appendix K shall not be adopted.

**8.12.160 VIOLATION AND PENALTIES.** It shall be unlawful for any person, firm, corporation or association of persons to violate any provision of this Chapter, or to violate the provisions of any permit granted pursuant to this ordinance. Punishments and penalties for violations shall be in accordance with Health and Safety Code Sections 17995 through 17995.5, as well as through administrative citation or any other legally available means.

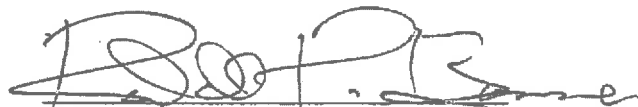
**Section 3. EFFECTIVE DATE.** This ordinance shall take effect thirty (30) days after its adoption.

Ordinance No. 150 was introduced by the Canyon Lake City Council at a meeting held December 4, 2013.

City of Canyon Lake  
Ordinance No. 150

PASSED APPROVED AND ADOPTED this 5<sup>th</sup> day of February 2014 by the following roll call vote:

AYES: Councilmembers: Craton, Ehrenkranz Horton Brown and Bonner  
NOES: Councilmembers: None  
ABSENT: Councilmembers: None  
ABSTAIN: Councilmembers: None



Randall P. Bonner, Mayor

ATTEST:

Approved as to form:

A. Ka MMC  
Interim City Clerk



Elizabeth Martyn  
City Attorney